FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Two Iraqi warplanes were downed by antiaircraft fire in western Iran, IRNA reported.

In remarks cited by KUNA, the new Soviet ambassador to the UAE Feliks Nicolayevich Fedotov disclosed that the USSR had contacts with Iran and Iraq as well as with Islamic states, the Arab League, India, European leaders, and the United States in attempts to end the war. The envoy termed the conflict a "crime" and said that without Soviet arms supplies to Iraq under their defense agreement, "the matter would have been extremely difficult."

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that casualties rose to some 15 killed and 29 wounded in "very serious" fighting among Palestinian and Amal gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area near Tyre. In an effort to defuse the situation, an extraordinary meeting of the joint security committee called for an immediate cease-fire, the radio noted. Meanwhile, in a statement cited by Beirut radio, Amal officials in the south demanded the execution of the Palestinians who committed the "hideous massacre" of Amal "mujahidin" while a PLO military statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio accused Amal of "criminal attacks" in coordination with "Zionist and Lahd agressions."

Libya

In a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the Revolution Guards Corps minister, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud reaffirmed Libya's support for Iran in its war against the "Ba'thist-Zionist enemy," Tehran radio reported.

PDRY

Prior to YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid's departure for his first official visit to Ethiopia, former President 'Ali Nasir's son and six others who had taken refuge in the Ethiopian Embassy were allowed to leave the country, according to an official announcement cited by AFP.

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Najibullah Holds News Conference 18 Oct
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[Press conference held by PDPA Central Committee General Secretary Najibullah, on 18 October at the Storey Palace of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kabul; unidentified moderator identifies journalists and presents their questions — recorded]

[Text] [Najibullah] Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to welcome you. Surely by now we know each other. We have met each other. We were together in Shindand and also in Konduz. However, I should say that we were working in different directions. Today we meet each other here. I am aware that many rules exist in your profession, one of them being that a journalist and reporter should have the opportunity to tell their readers, listeners and viewers: I was there and I saw. We had this in mind when we invited you to Afghanistan. I hope that you have seen many things in our country. I am also aware that journalists do not like to be lectured, so in order that my talk be not regarded as a speech, I propose to deal with the actual business right away.

[Moderator] A question by a reporter of French radio and television: Why has a joint decision been made regarding the partial withdrawal of the Soviet limited contingents? What is the political significance of this from Kabul's point of view?

[Najibullah] Our view in this regard has been reflected in the well-known statements of the DRA Government dated 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. I remind you that the complete return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union to their homeland depends on cessation of aggression from outside and international guarantees on its nonrepetition.

It is a joint decision because it cannot be any other way. The Government of Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union to send limited military contingents to our country. In accordance with a mutual and joint agreement, these contingents entered Afghanistan. Naturally, now, when necessary conditions have been created, parts of the limited contingents of the Soviet Union are returning to their peaceful country in accordance with a joint decision. The political meaning of this act is clear to everyone; that is, it is a step of good will and is a momentum for speeding up the solution of the situation concerning Afghanistan. Also, it is aimed at positive progress of the process of the Geneva talks with Pakistan.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question from the same journalist: What can you say about the growth of your country's economy?

[Najibullah] I can say that for the successful development of the economy, our country has enough possibilities, and our people love work. However, at the present moment the destructive activities of the counterrevolution create trouble for us and create obstacles in the way of complete economic reconstruction. Despite this we have gained many achievements in the period after the revolution. The fact that for the first time all ministries have fulfilled their plans during the first 6 months [as heard] makes us happy.

[Moderator] Another question from the same journalist: If the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries increase, would or would you not ask the Soviet Union for more troops?

[Najibullah] I think that the DRA Armed Forces are increasingly consolidating and will not provide the opportunity for the counterrevolutionary ranks to strengthen.

[Moderator] A question by [Vaykov], TASS correspondent: How do you evaluate Afghan-Iranian relations?

[Najibullah] As far as the DRA is concerned we have always extended the hand of friendship to our neighbors and have hoped for good-neighborliness between the people of our countries. We have said explicitly that the key to the improvement of relations between the DRA and Iran is in the complete and guaranteed cessation of interference and external aggression against Afghanistan.

[Moderator] A question from a REUTER correspondent from Great Britain: A while ago in one of the Central Committee plenums you spoke about the existence of factionalism in the party leadership. Have you now removed this problem?

[Najibullah] The struggle for unity has been and always will be the most important duty of a political party. The PDPA has traveled a difficult road of struggle, hard and full of twists. Without a doubt, in the PDPA, being infected with the disease of youth as other young parties, the appearance of factionalism was possible. In your question you rely on the documents of the recent party plenum. If you study them carefully you will definitely find the answer to your question. The party leadership with all political means — that is to say, through the strengthening of discipline equal for everyone — is struggling for unity by broadening political education, work, and by attracting every member and every patriot to the revolutionary process.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by a journalist from Sweden and a journalist from Norway: Please shed light on the policy of reasonable compromise in the framework of national reconciliation?

[Najibullah] In my view reasonable compromise is an accord between various political forces; it is mainly for achieving peace and for joint work in the interest of our homeland. I do not want to say anything in advance; in a few days the extraordinary session of the National Reconciliation Commission will be convened in which a series of important documents will be endorsed.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by the correspondent of *Pravda*, published in Moscow: You have stressed time and again that the genius of V.I. Lenin and foresightedness of Amanollah Khan [King of Afghanistan 1919-29– are reflected in Afghan-Soviet friendship. In our opinion great opportunities existed in Amanollah Khan's activities for educating youths with a spirit of patriotism. Do you envisage using these opportunities?

[Najibullah] It is a saying of our people that one should not be an alien in his own country. We are greatly considering propagating the activities of Amanollah Khan, who signed the first Afghan-Soviet friendship agreement and who visited the Soviet Union.

We also want to use some examples from the lives of other national and progressive figures of Afghanistan.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by a correspondent of Polish television: In which fronts, Comrade General Secretary, do you foresee the possibilities of Afghan-Polish cooperation?

[Najibullah] Relations between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Poland are friendly and fraternal. We have developed these relations in the fields of politics and economics, trade and culture. Future prospects exist for further development of such relations. We see great possibilities of developing cooperation with your state and people.

[Moderator] A question by a French radio-television correspondent: In your view can the decision regarding the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops assist the effort in finding a solution for the Afghanistan situation?

[Najibullah] We are hopeful on such an issue; and so far as I am aware the Soviet leadership has a similar stand.

[Moderator] Thank you. another question: What is the prospect for national reconciliation in Afghanistan?

[Najibullah] We think it is good and favorable. Serious practical steps have been taken. We are ready for compromise to the extent of creating a national unity government. The return of the six regiments, in our opinion, is another invitation for dialogue. We are waiting for a serious and constructive reply from the opposite sides. The people are tired of war and plunder. Human beings strive for the cessation of bloodshed, and it is the duty of all serious and responsible politicians to devote all their attention in this direction — that is to say to direct their attention toward the restoration of peace and the cessation of bloodshed. The DRA and the revolutionary government see their immediate duty in this task.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by the correspondent of [name indistinct] from Spain: What is the model for your country's development? Is it possible that Afghanistan will join CEMA?

[Najibullah] I do not like to talk about models for development. This issue is a kind of effort by the West to keep Eurocommunism, which exists in Spain, alive. Our country is following the path of national democratic revolution. This is an antifeudal and anti-imperialist path. At the same time it is the path of nonalignment. As you are aware, 25 years ago Afghanistan was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. Our country has remained backward in its economic and social development. Our tasks in international life are goodneighborliness, cooperation, development of trade, and traditional relations. At present the DRA is an observer in CEMA. Naturally, we do not reject reciprocal cooperation.

[Moderator] A question by the correspondent of NHK from Japan: How do you assess PRC policy on Afghanistan? Despite the fact that official information in Afghanistan puts China in the same line with the United States, Pakistan, and Iran, in your 15 and 17 October statements you mentioned nothing in this respect.

(Najibullah) Our foreign policy is directed toward friendly relations with all states and countries of the world, in particular with neighboring countries. Regrettably, the present leadership of China, in financing, arming, and equipping the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, also follows a hostile policy against the DRA. We are hoping that the Chinese leadership changes its approach toward the DRA.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question: Talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva are stalemated. Does this mean that the talks were not succesful? Is there a possibility of resuming talks in the near future?

[Najibullah] I do not agree that talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva are stalemated. There is specific relative progress and we are hoping for more productive results to emerge from the subsequent rounds of talks than emerged in past rounds.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question: Can you specify the basic difficulties in these talks and their causes?

[Najibullah] The basic difficulties and barriers in the course of these talks were that our goodwill, rational stand, and flexibility did not obtain a similar reply from the opposite side.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question: What portion of Afghanistan's area is under the control of your Army?

[Najibullah] The DRA Army does not have the duty of area control. The DRA Army is defending the April Revolution, carrying out successful operations in those areas where the terrorist and savage rebel bands raise their heads.

[Moderator] Thank you. Do you regard yourself as a religious personality? Do you believe in God? Do you go to a mosque?

[Najibullah] Islam is the religion of the majority of people of Afghanistan. In such a country could I come into the world a non-Muslim? Also, the characteristics of our national and democratic revolution are not inconsistent with the just principles of Islam. On the other hand, a question can be raised that [words indistinct] alleging that why are we in agreement with clergymen and our friends?

Yes, PDPA leadership members go to mosques during their visits. In the grand and large mosques of our country, such as the grand mosques of Mazar-e Sharif and Herat, we can talk closely with our people.

[Moderator] A question by a *Nepszabadsag* correspondent: Comrade General Secretary, please tell us: Is there, in your view, a chance for a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan situation? How do you regard your country's future relations with Pakistan and Iran?

[Najibullah] As far the DRA is concerned we are trying to ensure that the consequences stemming from the undeclared war and from interference and aggression against our country are being

eliminated, and that the Afghanistan problem is being solved by peaceful means and political talks. We can confidently say that if Iran and Pakistan stop the interference and aggression on the territory of our country, our relations with them will be friendly. Our people have a common history and common culture. We have many similar mountains, rivers, valleys, and forests.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by an *Unsere Zeit* correspondent from the FRG: How will the PDPA strengthen and consolidate its influence among the masses? How does the party train its members?

[Najibullah] In its 16th plenum the PDPA put forward the idea of expanding the social pillars of the revolution. The objective of this was to attract the broad masses of patriotic, national, and democratic people as well as (?new) political forces to our society's political life. We have taken specific steps forward in this regard. Elections for the local organs of state power and administration have been completed in all provinces and districts, and 14,000 delegates have been elected from various strata. We have allowed the representatives of various societal strata and classes and representatives of the clergy and nationalities and tribes, whose majority are nonparty people, into the composition of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers. Soon, work on the draft constitution will be completed, and our society's social and political life will be strengthened and developed on the basis of the first constitution since the April Revolution. People are increasingly doing their share in defense of the gains of the revolution. [PDPA members] are trained in the spirit of love for their homeland, readiness in defense against every kind of aggression, and active participation in the construction of a new society, as well as in the spirit of internationalism, respect for people of the world, and consolidation of the national wealth of our people, that is Afghan-Soviet friendship.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question from the same correspondent: How has the PDPA developed in recent years?

[Najibullah] More than 45,000 new members have ben absorbed into the PDPA during 1985-86. Presently a total of more than 160,000 people are PDPA members. [Words indistinct] that is 64 percent of these PDPA members are engaged in struggle and fighting in the hot battlefields, carrying arms in one hand and the banner of victory in the other hand, for the realization of the aspirations of the April Revolution.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by an Indian correspondent: Comrade General Secretary, please speak in detail on the struggle of your party for the reconstruction of its ranks and national reconciliation?

[Najibullah] Esteemed comrade reporter, I think speaking in detail in response to your question will take a lot of time. However, you can find details in official party documents, including the document of the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum. But, if we speak in relation to the question, the main issue in reconstruction is the style of work, that is, dynamism in solving the problems. We believe that revolution demands action. The principle of reconstruction of work is simple and understandable: that is, coming out from behind the desks and going to the masses, abandoning bureaucracy and going to villages and hamlets, and lessening the gap between word and deed. If you are asking about the reconstruction of the party ranks, then we can say explicitly and reliably that in the first rank of this work are the young, energetic, self-sacrificing, and initiating people, who will be able to make responsible, independent, resolute, and courageous decisions, and take steps for their realization.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by the correspondent of radio Austria: A lot has been written about your new policy. Can you please name the main points that are different from the policy of the previous phase?

[Najibullah] No, I cannot. Our strategy has not changed. Concerning tactics, our tactics have become more flexible. That which we call the renovation of style does not contain any new points or new (?demands). All necessary and correct words have been said before on the subject. All problems lie in how to implement these issues. We have centered the party's attention on the organization of affairs in practice. I once again point out that the revolution consists of energy and action.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question from the same correspondent: You invited some groups with whom you have been fighting for talks. Can you specify which group you want to talk with and which groups you do not. Under what circumstances and in what forms can they take part in the realization of power in the country?

[Najibullah] In one of my previous interviews I mentioned that the DRA Government is holding talks with over a hundred bands or groups. In your press conference such detailed information has been given in this respect that we cannot add anything else to it. However, we can summarize it in one formula: We can have talks with all those who (?want) peace and who advocate a patriotic platform for democratic changes and transformations in our society and do not prevent the course of our reconstruction work.

[Moderator] Thank you. A question by the *Morning Star* correspondent from England: The Western press says that despite the revolutionary government controlling the cities, the cities are under siege by the so-called freedom fighters. The same press says that in the event of the withdrawal of Soviet forces, mojahedin will be able to take power into their hands. What is the scale of the military threat created by the counterrevolution?

[Najibullah] The bourgeois press regrettably always and clearly publishes materials about our country in a distorted manner. People's sovereignty has been established in all provinces. Evidence indicative of this is that, as I told you before, elections have been completed in all provinces and districts. Counterrevolutionaries with their anti-popular activities are increasingly exposing themselves in the eyes of people. Counterrevolution does not have any program or ideology. Counterrevolution has no future and cannot have one. Certainly, the counterrevolution is presently kept alive by generous (?charity) from imperialism. The counterrevolution has created a specific threat against our revolution. Of course, we have gathered all our forces so that DRA national and popular forces and the Armed Forces crush the counterrevolution as soon as possible.

[Moderator] Thank you. Another question: Your government strives to shield borders with Pakistan. What are the main ways of achieving this aim?

[Najibullah] In our country, modern border forces have been established in the framework of the DRA Armed Forces and they are growing. In our country, voluntary people's militias have been formed who, through joint efforts, have closed huge supply roads keeping weapons and rebel caravans from Pakistan. It also should be said that the issue of shielding the borders is being carried out with the voluntary efforts of the DRA Pashtun tribes, who had a historic, significant role in this regard.

[Moderator] In your opinion, what consequences will the counterrevolutionaries and their imperialist supporters see from the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments this month?

[Najibullah] I think you should ask them this question. However, I think the counterrevolutionaries and their masters calculate that with the withdrawal of six regiments, the defense of the DRA will be noticeably weakened, giving the rebels a chance to achieve successes in the struggle against the people's sovereignty. This calculation is doomed to failure. The partial withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents totally proves the increased combat capability of the Armed Forces and the state of Afghanistan.

[Moderator] The British press continuously accuses the Soviet and Afghan forces of oppression and pressure in the villages, while not accusing the counterrevolutionaries. Please answer these accusations and also comment on the fact that Margaret Thatcher received them as mojahedin on a path to freedom.

[Najibullah] This sort of reasoning is fabrication, and there is no fact to prove this. Eut, on the contrary, we have facts in our hands that the counterrevolutionaries, rebels, and even some of their foreign assistant experts, wearing Afghan and Soviet uniforms, attack the villages and the people, causing terror, and taking photographs to use for propaganda in their press. They named them the savageries of Afghan and Soviet forces. I give you an example from recent days: Over the course of a few hours, 700 surface-to-surface rockets were fired by rebels and Pakistani forces on the District of Spin Boldak.

About the receiving of a Commander Abdol Haq by Thatcher, once again this is a clear and open manifestation of the interferences of imperialist forces, including so-called Great Britain, in the internal affairs of the DRA. Thank you.

[Moderator] How are the interests of the United States and other Western countries, who are expending millions of dollars for arming the counterrevolutionaries, going to be met.? [Najibullah] It is clear to everyone that the imperialists are expending their money uselessly and in vain. Whether it is the United States, Great Britain, or other NATO member countries, they have objectives in this issue: to drive the national democratic April Revolution to failure and to consolidate their stands in the Middle East so that other countries cannot learn from the experiences of the DRA. Thank you.

[Moderator] A question from [words indistinct] a Soviet writer: I travelled the distance between Shindand and Koshk with the [word indistinct] regiment. In Herat, I saw a young boy on crutches, who was throwing flowers on a Soviet tank that was going by. What do think caused him to do this.?

[Najibullah] Maybe an Italian mine disabled the young boy, and maybe the Soviet doctors treated him. Therefore, the young boy bid farewell with enormous love by throwing flowers. This is not a possibility but a fact. Thank you.

[Moderator] A question by an (?NHK) correspondent from Japan: What do think? Could a positive effect be expected from the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland on the issue of settling the Afghan situation? What do you expect from these talks?

[Najibullah] The Soviet Union has played a serious and [word indistinct] philosophy, that is the philosophy for safeguarding peace. [passage indistinct] We hope the mentioned policy and philosophy could be understood in Washington, Islamabad, and in Tehran. Thank you. [3-minute passage indistinct]

[Moderator] A question by the *Le Monde* daily from France: How do you assess the country's situation in comparison to 1983-1985? Have the form of combat or the kind of weapon been changed?

[Najibullah] I have partially answered this question before. The situation in the country is consistently going toward improvement. A number of [word indistinct] great operations have been advanced on the rebels. Our Armed Forces are strengthening. Specific successes have been achieved in industrial development, and the process of democratization of the country's sociopolitical life is continuing. In regard to the forms and type of combat, I could say that this is related to what extent the imperialists are expanding the dimensions of war and what type of weapons they are placing at the disposal of the rebels. Recently, [word indistinct] of rebels, the heavy weapons have increased. The amount of air defense equipment, [word indistinct] reactive rockets, Italian mortars, [word indistinct] have increased noticeably; that is, the masters are arming their mercenaries generously. Naturally, we have to use specific measures for arming our forces with weapons to struggle against such an enemy, and evaluate the styles for advancing combat activities. Thank you.

[Moderator] A question by a Polish radio-television correspondent: In your opinion what are the fundamental tasks of the PDPA in normalizing the situation in Afghanistan? What duties and aims does the Commission for National Reconciliation have? How do you assess the role of the religious figures in normalizing the situation in the DRA?

[Najibullah] All three question, which have been asked by Comrade [name indistinct], the Polish correspondent, have logical connections. Therefore, I want to answer all three questions together. Great and serious tasks are before the PDPA. The most important of all is stopping the bloodshed and establishing peace and tranquility in our homeland. This is also the aim of the National Reconciliation Commission. The role of the religious figures in normalizing the situation in our country looks very

important. The representatives of patriotic theologians could deliver the peaceful invitation of the party and revolutionary state to the hundreds and thousands people. They could encourage those who still have not laid down arms to refrain from meaningless bloodshed. Thank you.

[Moderator] A question by Swedish radio-television: Sixty-five percent of your foreign trade is with the Soviet Union, and raw material is the major part of your export to the Soviet Union. Is this not causing you anxiety? This matter makes your country strongly economically dependent on a foreign country and, it reduces the speed of your country's transformation from an exporter of raw material to an industrial country.

[Najibullah] What is your proposal? Is Sweden carrying out any selfless assistance to transform our country into an industrial country? We have not seen signs of such a proposal thus far.

Let us come and talk sincerely. Our country is trading for profit and in order to sell those goods we have on hand. We have raw materials and our industry is developing. We need funds for its further development. By selling our raw materials, we are receiving these funds. I should say to you, however, that our trade is not limited to the sale of raw material. In this connection in the press conference on economic issues, some points were covered. I have talked about not being afraid of so-called dependence on the Soviet Union. Our relations with the Soviet Union, on the contrary, are free from any kind of economic dependence. Thank you.

[Moderator] A question by *Le Monde* from France: The Estaqelal High School, which is an Afghan-French school, was the symbol of the French cultural presence in Afghanistan. This presence has lessened very much in recent years. Do you feel sorry for this? Do you wish to remedy this situation?

[Najibullah] Before the revolution, our cultural relations with France were really growing. After the April Revolution, these relations have been reduced. We are not guilty in this issue. Naturally, there are people in France who dislike the transformation in our country. However, we are in favour of expanded growth of a relationship with France because France is the country that has given the world, (?Walter), Rodin, Balzac, and Matisse. France is a country whose cultural treasure has undeniably been the world's cultural treasure from long ago.

[Moderator] Could you comment on the most important material in the new DRA Constitution?

[Najibullah] This draft has not yet been issued and is on its way to completion. If you want to familiarize yourself with this draft, please leave your address with us and we will send you a copy of the draft immediately after it is published. Or, return 1 or 2 months later and we will be happy to see you in Kabul again. Thank you.

[Moderator] How do you assess the level of the relationship between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan and its future.

[Najibullah] Excellent. The government of Socialist Czechoslovakia has given us real assistance in constructing some power energy, industry, and construction projects. Taking this opportunity, I express thanks for this assistance. Thank you.

[Moderator] Question by a Kuwaiti journalist: What can you say on the relationship between the DRA and Islamic Arab countries?

[Najibullah] Because Afghanistan is an Islamic country, we pay particular attention to the consolidation and expansion of our relations with Islamic countries, among them the Arabic countries. Thank you.

[Moderator] Another joint question: What is your approach to journalists who write about your country?

[Najibullah] We are interested to see the representatives of the realistic world press. The noble journalists can always count on our visas. We invite you through open doors, but not through chimneys and small windows. Here among you, I can see those journalists who are presenting the truth about our country in their journalistic activities. You have the right to use as you wish all those things that you have heard or seen. Believing that these will not be against the people of Afghanistan, I hope you will be realistic.

[Moderator] A question by Finnish radio and television: In the recent PDPA Central Committee plenums, decisions were made on consolidating unity and being collective in party leadership. Before your election to the post of general secretary, how was the work situation in this respect? What gains have been achieved in the past 5 months?

[Najibullah] Five months is not a long time. But, we are satisfied that we are on the right path and party and people are completely supporting our policy. The further order of party leadership to strengthen collectiveness and openness has been the specific goal of this time. Time brings new demands. We want to have a real collective leadership and collective thinking. We are trying to achieve the real participation of each member of the leadership in solving the most important issues. The greater the circle of leadership and party activities, the better. As I said before, for this reason, the structure of the Central Committee increased two fold. In recent months, we engaged in evaluating work style and methods. This work is complex and has a wide scope. This includes measuring for the cadre policy, organizing the systematic education of party cadres, consolidating links between the capital and provinces, and many other issues. We go on more duty trips. Meeting people daily has been organized by the party leadership and now every ordinary Afghan can see anyone, up to the general secretary. We received the people at Delkosh Palace, where people were not allowed before. Thank you.

[Moderator] Question by (Timor Hiader), a Soviet writer: Some time ago, the DRA Revolutionary Council approved the title of Hero of the DRA. What can you say about the people who receive this honor for the first time?

[Najibullah] First of all, I will look at those who lost their lives in the struggle for the April Revolution and were given the title of Hero of the DRA after their death. Everyone in our country and party is familiar with the name of Faiz Mohammad. He

commanded a company and a battalion in the Afghan Army and later, he was deputy commander. He became a PDPA member in 1965. He worked in some party and state posts and was a member of the Central Committee and Revolutionary Council. In 1980 Faiz Mohammad was heroically martyred while carrying out an order of the PDPA Central Committee in Paktia.

The name of Brigadier General Ahmaddodin has a good reputation. He was a professional military man. He was fighting bravely for the cause of the April Revolution. At the same time, he was the head of the (?General Staff) of the No 1 military corps and lead an active operative group in (?Peshghor). When the (?Peshghor) garrison was attacked, he organized the defense of the garrison and fought with rebels to a heroic end.

On the occasion of Sarandoy day, the title of DRA Hero was given to Lieutenant Sayd Habib after he died while working as the head of a special section of Sarandoy in Fariab. He had taken part several times in combat operations and was wounded in his leg during one of the operations. He did not leave the battlefield and continued to lead the operations. In the same battle, he was wounded a second time and was martyred as a hero. Very soon, his wife was martyred by rebels, as the follower of her husband's path.

Now, about those who are alive. This year Lieutenant Joma Khan is 23 years old. He has done a lot during this short time in defense of the people's sovereignty. He is the commander of the Brigade of (?Desant). He has taken part several times in battles with the enemy. He received the Second Star and four medals, which shows his bravery and courage.

The title of Hero of DRA has been given to Brigadier Sherzamin, deputy commander of one of the units and companies of the air forces. He is a brave and professional pilot and trains his [words indistinct] professionally. He has received the decoration of the Red Banner. He was attacked by a shell in one of the battles, and was wounded twice. He did not surrender to the enemy and has returned to his friends.

Lieutenant Mohammad Joma is another Hero of the DRA. He is the commander of a unit and company in Konduz Province. Three of his family members have been martyred for the cause of the April Revolution. He has received a series of decorations and medals for bravery and courage. He has taken part in more than 200 operations. He was seriously wounded in one of these operations; his leg was cut off, yet he continued to lead the operation. This is characteristic of the DRA heroes. The DRA ArmedForces and all youths will follow their example. Thank you.

Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Border Overflight

LD231827 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was today summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The following points were made to him by the director of the First Political Department.

Despite repeated protests by the DRA, Pakistani military forces continue aggression against the territory of the DRA. For example, on 12 October, at 0740, 2 Pakistani Hunter aircraft carried out a reconnaissance flight across the borders at Urgun, leaving DRA territory at 0820.

The DRA Government denounces this violation by the Pakistan Air Force and strongly protest to the Government of Pakistan. It demands that the Pakistani military authorities end such provocative actions; otherwise, responsibility for the serious consequences will rest on the Pakistani side.

Ershad 'Officially' Declared Elected President

BK201557 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The Election Commission has announced the official results of the presidential polls held on the 15th of this month. A press release of the commission issued in Dhaka today said President Ershad received 21,795,337 votes. His nearest rival, Mohammadullah Hafezji Huzoor, got 1,510,456 votes. The commission officially declared Hussain Mohammad Ershad elected as the president. This was also notified in the official gazette today.

'Formally' Takes Oath of Office

BK231253 Dhaka Overseas Service in English
1230 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Ershad has formally taken the oath of office as the third elected president of Bangladesh. The swearing in was conducted by the chief justice of Bangladesh Supreme Court, Mr Justice A.S.K. Munim, at a simple but impressive ceremony at Banga Bhavan this afternoon. [passage omitted]

Ershad Announces New Cabinet 24 Oct

BK240746 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] President Ershad has announced the 26-member new Cabinet. The president administered the oath of office to the members of the new Cabinet at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka this morning. As already reported, the old Cabinet resigned yesterday before President Ershad took oath of the office of the third elected president [words indistinct]. All the members of the old Cabinet including Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury and three deputy prime ministers are in the new Cabinet and retain their portfolios. The members of the new Cabinet and their portfolios are:

Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury - **post and tele communications;**
Deputy Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed - **industry;**
Deputy PrimeMminister M.A. Matin - **communications;**
Deputy Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed - **commerce.**

The ministers and their portfolios are:

Mr Justice A.K.M. Nurul Islam - **law and justice;**
Maj Gen (retired) M. Shamsul Haq - **relief and rehabilitation;**
Maj Gen (retired) Mohabbat Jan Chowdhury - **food;**
Maj Gen (retired) M.A. Munim - **agriculture;**
Maj Gen (retired) Mahmudul Hasan - **(? home);**
Air Vice Marshal (retired) K.M. Aminul Islam - **works;**
Shah Moazzam Hussain - **local government rural development and cooperatives;**
M.A. Sattar - **labor and manpower;**
Anisul Islam Mahmuc - **irrigation, water development and flood control;**
Sirajul Hussain Khan - **fisheries and livestock;**
Barrister Rabiya Bhuiya - **social welfare and women affairs;**
Anwar Hussain - **energy and mineral resources**
Humayun Rashid Chowdhury - **foreign affairs;**
Salahuddin Kader Chowdhury - **health and family planning;**
A.K.M. Moyeedul Islam - **ports, shipping and inland water transportation;**
Hashimuddin Ahmed - **textiles;**
Mirza Ruhul Amin - **land administration and land reforms**
Mominuddin Ahmed - **education;**
Alhaj Maulana M.A. Mannan - **religious affairs;**
Shafiqul Ghani - **civil aviation and tourism;**
Sunil Kumar Gupta - **youth and sports;**
Anwar Zahid - **information.**

The president also appointed six state ministers and three deputy ministers. The state ministers and their portfolios are:

Zafar Imam - **jute;**
Misbahuddin Ahmed Bablu - **industries;**
Sheikh Shahidul Islam - **youth and sports;**
Mohammad Muzaffar Hussain - **agriculture;**
M.A. Mattar - **commerce;**
Binod Kumar Dawan - **local government rural development and cooperatives.**
The deputy ministers and their portfolios are:

Zeyauddin Ahmed Bablu - **education;**
Begun Mamta Wahab - **health and family planning;**
A.S.M. Fakhrul Islam Munshi - **ports, shipping, and inland water transportation.**

Four presidential advisers also retain their positions with status and privileges of ministers. The advisers are:

Sakir Khan Chowdhury - **freedom fighters affairs;**
M. Syeduzzaman - **finance;**
Air Vice Marshal (retired) A.K. Khandokar - **planning;**
and Mahbubur Rahman.

The swearing - in ceremony was attended among others by the deputy chief martial law administrators and high civil and military officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

ISI Carries Cabinet List Following Reshuffle

BK230939 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0834 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] In a major reshuffle of the union Council of Ministers on October 22, seven new ministers were inducted and five dropped. [passage omitted] The portfolios of several ministers were also changed.

The following is the list of the Council of Ministers after the reshuffle;

Cabinet ministers

1. Mr Rajiv Gandhi: **Prime minister and all other ministries and departments not alloted**
2. P. V. Narasimha Rao: **Human resource development and health and family welfare**
3. V. P. Singh: **Finance**
4. Buta Singh: **Home affairs**
5. P. Shiv Shankar: **Commerce**
6. N. D. Tiwari: **External affairs**
7. J. Vengal Rao: **Industry**
8. G. S. Dhillon: **Agriculture and rural development**
9. Arjun Singh: **Communications**
10. Bhajan Lal: **Environment**
11. A. B. Ghani Khan Choudhury: **Programme implementation**
12. Mrs Mohsina Kidwai: **Urban development**
13. A. K. Sen: **Law and justice**
14. B. Shankaranand: **Water resources**
15. H. K. L. Bhagat: **Parliamentary affairs, food and civil supplies**
16. K. C. Pant: **Steel and mines**
17. Mufti Mohammad Syed: **Tourism**
18. Vasant Sathe: **Energy**

Ministers of state with independent charge:

1. P.A. Sangma: **Labour**
2. Dr Rajendra Kumari Bajpai: **Welfare**
3. R. N. Mirdha: **Textiles**
4. Ajit Panja: **Information and broadcasting**
5. Madhv Rao Scindia: **Railways**
6. Jagdish Tytler: **Civil aviation**
7. Rajesh Pilot: **Surface transport**
8. Brahm Dutt: **Petroleum and natural gas**

Ministers of state

1. Arun Singh: **Defence research and development**
2. B. K. Gadhvi: **Department of expenditure**
3. Dalbir Singh: **Urban development**
4. Eduardo Faleiro: **External affairs**
5. H. R. Bhardwaj: **Law and justice**
6. P. Chidambaram: **Personnel, public grievances pensions and home affairs**
7. Ghulam Nabi Azad: **Food and civil supplies**
8. K. R. Naravanan: **Science and technology, ocean development, atomic energy, electronics and space**
9. Natwar Singh: **External affairs**
10. Shivraj Patil: **Defence production and defence supplies**
11. Sukh Ram: **Planning**
12. Chintamani Panigraphi: **Home**
13. P. R. Das Munshi: **Commerce**
14. R. Prabhu: **Fertilizers in the Ministry of Agriculture**
15. M. M. Jacob: **Parliamentary affairs**
16. Santosh Mohan Dev: **Communications**
17. Janardhan Poojari: **Finance**
18. K. K. Tiwari: **Public enterprises**
19. Mrs Krishna Sahi: **Education and culture**
20. Mrs Margaret Alva: **Youth affairs, sports and child development**
21. Ramanand Yadav: **Rural development**
22. R. K. Jalchandra Singh: **Chemicals and petro chemicals**
23. M. Arunachalam: **Industrial development**
24. Mrs Ramdulari Sinha: **Mines**
25. Saroj Khanarde: **Health**
26. Mrs Shiela Dikshit: **Parliamentary affairs**
27. Mrs Sushila Rohatgi: **Power**
28. Yogendra Makwana: **Agriculture and cooperation**
29. Z. R. Ansari: **Environment and forests**

Deputy ministers

1. Biren Singh Engti: **Personnel and training**
2. Girdhar Gomango: **Welfare**
3. S. Krishna Kumar: **Textiles**

[passage omitted]

USSR's Katushev Meets With External Affairs Minister

BK231540 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1437 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Mr K. F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on Oct 23 met External Affairs Minister Mr N. D. Tiwari. Present on the Indian side were Shri K. Natwar Singh, MOS [minister of state] for external affairs, and Shri A. P. Venkateswaran, foreign secretary. Mr Katushev is visiting India at the invitation of the external affairs minister.

Fruitful discussions relating to Indo-Soviet cooperation in economic, technical, and commercial fields were held. Both sides emphasised the great importance they attach to the forthcoming visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Mr M. S. Gorbachev, to India and expressed their confidence that his visit would give a new impetus to Indo-Soviet relations. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of trust, warmth, and cordiality characteristic of relations between India and the USSR.

There were discussions on further Indo-Soviet cooperation in the steel, coal, power, and petroleum sectors.

Earlier Mr Katushev had visited Visakhapatnam on 21 Oct to visit the Visakhapatnam steel plant. On their return from Visakhapatnam, the delegation stopped in Bhubaneswar on 22 Oct for a few hours to visit Konarak.

Accompanying Mr Katushev to the meeting were Mr V. F. Mordvinov, a deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Soviet ambassador to India, Mr V. N. Rykov.

Delegation Holds Cooperation Talks

BK231616 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union today held talks to identify power and coal mining projects for further cooperation. The energy minister, Mr Vasant Sathe, led the Indian side and the visiting chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Katushev, the Soviet side. Expressing India's desire to take up more projects in the field of energy with the Soviet assistance, Mr Sathe spoke of a considerable scope for such projects in hydel [hydroelectric] and thermal generation. Both sides agreed that the composite (tehari) project of 2,400 megawatt capacity in Uttar Pradesh (?can be) taken up with the Soviet assistance. In the coal sector, Mr Sathe said a number of projects will be implemented with the Soviet cooperation.

The Soviet minister expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries in the energy sector will be further strengthened to their mutual benefit.

Largest Naval Base To Be Set Up in Karwar

BK220901 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The country's biggest naval base is to come up at Karwar in Karnataka. Spread over 3,200 hectares, it will cost about 350 crore rupees and is likely to be ready by 1995-96. The project will comprise a breakwater for the harbor and an airfield beside normal facilities. According to an official spokesman, an action plan has been prepared for resettlement of fishermen and other families in the area.

Paper Views Results of 'Optimistic' Weinberger Visit

BK230731 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English
16 Oct 86 p 9

[Editorial: "Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Now that the first ever visit of U.S. Defence Secretary to India has ended on an optimistic note, U.S. and Indian aides who worked so diligently behind the scenes on the modalities of various agreements to be signed, should have the satisfaction of being successful in more ways than one. First, the visit and the deal agreed upon both signify a distinct shift in U.S. and Indian political attitudes. Imagine earlier regimes in India signing such a deal with the U.S. Government without incurring the wrath of the eastern bloc. Secondly, both the defence and technology transfer aspects from the U.S. have not raised many eyebrows or elicited any adverse reaction in Moscow, even if the new alignment quite obviously threatens to break Soviet domination in the sale of defence items to India. Not unexpectedly this point has been highlighted in most Western papers. Thirdly, the hawks in the U.S. who vehemently opposed the super-computer deal for fear of advanced U.S. computer technology falling into Soviet hands, have been put in their place. This in a way bears testimony to the importance the U.S. Government attaches to India's dominant role in this part of the world now and more so in the near future.

There may be two opinions about New Delhi agreeing to buy F-404 engines for our light combat jets, specially when the UK and French built engines have been reportedly favoured by Indian experts. Surely the Defence Ministry should justify how the purchase of the U.S. engines vis-a-vis their European rivals is in the national interest. Merely because the U.S. has agreed to the sale cannot vouch for the superiority of these engines. Not the same can be said about the sale of super-computers. India surely needs these machines not just for monsoon forecasting but for our key defence projects, including our missile and nuclear programmes. In view of threatening Pak postures, through its F-16 fleet and the likely nuclear device, India cannot remain complacent, and perforce its scientists have to keep pace with the latest technology to pursue projects that have both military and civilian possibilities. The super-computer is one such instrument that can keep our scientists well ahead of their Pakistani counterparts if it ever comes to the crunch.

Commentary on Pakistani 'Terrorist' Involvement

BK231507 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Commentary by political commentator S.C. Bhat]

[Text] Evidence is piling up of Pakistan's involvement with the training and arming of the terrorists in the Indian state of Punjab, just across the border from a province of the same name in Pakistan. Not a day passes without the Indian Border Security Force catching or killing in encounters people trying to enter this country across the land frontier after receiving training in terrorist activity in Pakistan. Sometime, the number of these men captured or killed runs into double figures. Islamabad has made feeble attempts to deny this involvement and sought to accuse India for spreading disinformation. But facts point to the contrary, as the men who have been captured on their return to India after being trained in Pakistan have given the locations of training camps and named the officers of the Pakistan Army who imparted them the knowhow of killing innocent people and spreading disaffection among the different communities in this country.

Lately, a transmitter is believed to be operating from close to the border between the two countries. The police in the Punjab State of India, where the wireless frequencies of this police force were jammed by the clandestine transmitter, have indicated the location of the transmitter to be a kilometer inside Pakistan. On three occasions, this transmitter has jammed or interfered with the police communication network. This adds a new dimension to the Pakistan involvement and makes the task of antiterrorism operations extremely difficult.

Officials of Pakistan have sought to dismiss the fact of their government's involvement in the training and arming of the

Punjab terrorists as imaginary rumors and fantasy, to quote the words used by spokesmen in Islamabad. As a matter of fact, plenty of evidence, including the names of the camps and details of arms supplied as well as the top general of the Pakistan Army masterminding the operations, have been made available in India from time to time. There are powerful elements in Pakistan who are thirsting for revenge for what they consider India's role in the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 from Pakistan. Bangladesh was until then part and parcel of Paksitan, and if Bangladesh seceded from Islamabad, it was entirely due to what the Bengalis felt was the policy pursued by the rulers of Pakistan to exploit them and keep them under their thumb. India was burdened with the problem of looking after 10 million refugees who had run away to this country for safety from the reign of terror unleashed on the people of Bangladesh by the Pakistan rulers.

But all that is history, and Pakistan has for many years now had friendly relations with a sovereign Bangladesh. Why try to blame India for what is nothing but a consequence of their own colonial policy toward their eastern wing citizens? Not only blame, but also inculcate a spirit of revenge among the men who control the destiny of Pakistan.

On the other hand, India has shown nothing but friendly sentiments toward Paksitan. President Ziaul Haq has acknowledged on more than one occasion that Mr Rajiv Gandhi has made sincere efforts to normalize ties with Pakistan in pursuit of his good-neighborly policy. Unfortunately, the policy makers in Pakistan cannot resist the temptation of aggravating India's difficulties by (?stoking) the fire of terrorism in Punjab. They fail to realize that they can burn their own fingers in the process.

Only 40 years ago, Practically every single Sikh, like every single Hindu, had to leave their hearths and homes in a newly created Paksitan state. The Hindus and Sikhs who lived there, like those who lived in the Indian part of Punjab, had been and are even now bound by ties of blood and a common heritage. The Sikhs have so many holy places in Pakistan, including the birth place of the founder of their faith, Guru Nanek. Yet they migrated from Pakistan lock, stock, and barrel. Now suddenly the Pakistani rulers found that they have great love for the Sikh community of India. No body believes there has been change of heart, except the extremists who find the new found love of Islamabad for them a strategic weapon in their campaign of killing and destruction in India. But as a Pakistani writer recently pointed out, such people — the extremists — can be really dangerous for Pakistan itself, because they would have their eyes on the sacred places of the Sikhs in Pakistan, and they would not forget that Lahore was the capital of the independent Sikh state of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the 18th century.

On her part, India only wants to live in peace with its neighbors, of which Pakistan is the most important. But she would like Islamabad to lay off the extremists of Punjab and let India handle her own task.

Ziaul Haq, Junejo Express 'Grief' Over Plane Crash

BK240133 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0100 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A Pakistan International Airlines [PIA] Fokker aircraft crashed near Peshawar last night, killing 13 people, including 4 members of the crew, and injuring 27 others. The flight No PK672 was carrying 47 passengers, including 5 infants. The flight was scheduled to arrive in Peshawar from Lahore at 2025 [1525 GMT] last night. [passage omitted]

A Pakistan International Airlines spokesman said last night that the relief teams have been rushed to the site of the incident. The cause of the accident is still not known.

The North-West Frontier Province Chief Minister Arbab Mohammad Jahangir Khan reached the site of the incident and personally supervised the relief operations. He also visited hospitals and instructed officials to provide every possible medical assistance to the injured.

Later talking to newsmen, the chief minister said the aircraft crashed in an uninhabited area and there is no village around it. He appreciated the spirit of the people of the nearby villages who immediately reached the spot and helped in pulling the people out of the plane. The PIA chairman and the managing director have reached the site of the incident. The PIA spokesman told the Radio Pakistan's correspondent that most of the dead bodies have been released to the relatives and the airline has made special arrangements to send these bodies to places as desired by the relatives. The bodies of the four crewmen and of the two aircraft guards have been sent to their relatives in Rawalpindi.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Junejo have expressed profound grief and sorrow at the loss of priceless lives in the tragic plane crash. In their messages, they conveyed their sympathies to the bereaved families and prayed for the salvation of those killed in the accident.

Sind Chief Regrets Violence After Train Mishap

BK231535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sind Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah has expressed regret over the incidents of violence in the Landhi and Korangi areas following the tragic accident at Quaidabad railway crossing on 21 October. Talking to *Associated Press of Pakistan* in Karachi today, the chief minister said that the provincial government has already ordered a judicial inquiry into the incident, which will be conducted by a Sind high court judge, who will assess the causes of the accident. Necessary steps will be taken in light of his report. He appealed to the people to display patience and restraint and to maintain a fraternal atmosphere and cordiality.

SRI LANKA

Parliament Approves Extension of State of Emergency

BK241400 Colombo Domestic Service in English
1245 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A motion to extend the state of emergency discussed in Parliament today, — 112 members voted for the motion while the (?Kalawana) member, Mr (name indistict), voted against it. The MP from Matugama, Anil Moonesinghe, abstained. [passage omitted]

LANKA PUWATH Reports on Recent 'Terrorist' Actions

BK220905 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0845 GMT 22 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 22 (LANKA PUWATH) — Separatist terrorists threw four hand grenades at Sri Lankan Government troops on routine patrol in Kallady, Batticaloa District, eastern Sri Lanka yesterday, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH. One police constable was wounded due to the grenade attack. On the same day at Mahilawattuwan, Karadiyanaru, troops on patrol were attacked by terrorists who were hiding in the jungle. Police Constable T.N.A. Samaratne was killed by terrorist fire and another security forces person was wounded.

Meanwhile, of the 98 suspected separatist terrorists captured by Sri Lankan Government troops last Monday October 20th at Kalawanchikudy in the Batticaloa District, 70 have been released after interrogation, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH.

Of the remaining 28 terrorists, 12 have been identified as belonging to the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), 6 to Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), 6 to People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), 2 to Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, one to Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) and one other is yet to be identified.

Views 'Terrorist Activity' in East

BK231007 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0937 GMT 23 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool"] item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 23 [LANKA PUWATH) — Separatist terrorists operating in Sri Lanka's eastern province were involved in four incidents since Sunday. [19 October]

The Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH that at Pulukunava, Amparai District, eastern Sri Lanka, government troops on patrol from Mangalaoya had seen five men loitering outside an abandoned house. Three of them were captured while the other two escaped.

Immediately two mortar shells fell near the place of arrest. There were no casulties among troops and the patrol returned to Mangalaoya after capturing three more suspected terrorists from the area.

Troops also captured a number of suspected separatist terrorists in the Kallady area, Mamangan, in the Batticaloa District yesterday. It was announced that after interrogation they would be released if found innocent. A followup to this news will be conveyed as soon as details are known, a spokesman for the media centre told LANKA PUWATH.

In another incident, four armed separatist terrorists robbed over rs. 30,000 from Mohamed Basheer who is the canteen manager of the Valachenai Paper Corporation in Batticaloa yesterday.

Security forces on patrol at Vinayagapuram, also in the Batticaloa District captured 12 terrorists Sunday, October 19, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH today.

They are: Kandasamy Guansekeram, belonging to the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), Kanthi Rasenderam, Nagamany Virayagamoorthy, Punyamoorthy Vinayagamoorthy and Thurairajah Mohanarajah of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), Aiyadurai Subakaran, Ramalingam Kannadasan and Muthulingam Thavarajah of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), Thiyagarajah Vinayagamoorthy and Sellathamby Vijendran of the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS) and Nagarajah Subakaran and Sinnathurai Kulathungam of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

4 'Terrorists' Killed; Explosives Seized

BK231011 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0943 GMT 23 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 23 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lankan Government troops on a combing out operation killed four separatist terrorists and recovered five cans of explosives, one exploder, a large quantity of ammunition, and terrorist literature at Adampan, Mannar District, in north west Sri Lanka yesterday, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Delivers Friday Prayer Sermon

LD241355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] On the eve of Arba'in [40 days after the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn at Karbala] of the holy Hoseyn, lord of the martyrs, Muslim compatriots, today, performed the Friday prayers ceremonies of politico-ideological sermons all over the country. The University of Tehran and its surrounding thoroughfares too were packed with various strata of the inhabitants of Tehran performing their Friday prayers led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani. During these ceremonies, which were also attended by combatants who had participated in the victorious Fath-1, the representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council stated:

At the moment, the battlefronts of war are in the best possible condition since the start of 6 years of war, and all the elements, including combat forces, logistical resources and facilities, and equipment needed for war — all things that go into the preparation and creation of favorable conditions for the achievement of total victory, exist in every respect. At the same time, the morale of the Zionist enemy's forces is very shaky and the Iraqi regime does not have the power to replace or replenish its potential and resources that it has been losing through the war. The reactionary regimes of the region who have provided full financial assistance to the regime of Saddam, have now also realized that their efforts have been in vain and that their support for the Iraqi regime is of no use.

The representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council added: World arrogance has also more or less reached the same conclusions in feeling that Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party are not worth all the investment and support that they have received thus far.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani then, by referring to the results of the victorious operations of Fath-1 in the course of which combatants of Islam, with the assistance of Iraqi [Kurdish] combat forces, infiltrated 150 km deep into Iraqi territory inflicting very hard blows on the industrial and oil installations of Iraq in Kirkuk, stated: These operations have demonstrated that Iraq has no control whatsoever in the north of that country since if it had some control, it would have been able to at least cut off, via air and land, the withdrawal route of the combatants of Islam from the Fath-1 operational sector.

The representative of the imam, in the Supreme Defense Council, by referring to the extensive enthusiasm shown by people with regard to the dispatch of 500 combat battalions of fresh recruits to the battlefronts, remarked: In spite of problems brought about by 6 years of war, our nation is prepared to sincerely put up with all the difficulties and shortages until the end of war and final victory over the Zionist enemy.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to the unstable state of Saddam's regime and to what the Turks [as heard] are saying about if this or that were to happen to Iraq, such and such a thing would happen to the north of Iraq and Kirkuk stated: We hope that Turkey would not make the same kinds of mistakes. Iraqi territory belongs to the Muslim people of Iraq and we will not allow the territorial integrity of that country to be violated and Turkey too, if it is a good neighbor of Iraq must act likewise.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in continuation to the second sermon, referred to the latest session of OPEC and by expressing regret that in this session some of the members wasted so much time and bargained so much in order to increase some of their oil production, and stated: These countries must understand that at present, the production of even one additional barrel will bring losses up to the same level for countries producing oil.

Mr Rafsanjani then referred to the bitter episode of the downing of the aircraft carrying Samora Machel, Mozambique's deceased president and considered it to be another act of terrorism and racism by imperialism. Condeming this episode he stated: If, today, the right kind of reaction is not shown toward attacks against passenger airliners, air security for passenger airliners will be severly endangered. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in his first sermon of the Friday prayers in Tehran, talked comprehensively about the lofty characteristics of the holy Imam Hoseyn, may peace be upon him, and the 'Ashura episode and the great mission of the holy Zeynab [hoseyn's mother], may God's peace be upon her as the messenger of the epic-making and destiny-creating event of Karbala.

Musavi Addresses Iraqi Kurds in Sanandaj

LD231111 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Sanandaj, Kordestan Prov., Oct 23, IRNA — The movement of ulema of the Iraqi Kurdistan held its third general assembly here Wednesday.

The session was attended by the representative of Imam Khomeyni in Kordestan Province, representative of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, representative of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, and a number of Iraqi Muslim mojahedin.

Representative of Imam Khomeyni Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi called on the Iraqi Kurds, ulema, and all Iraqi Muslims to unite their ranks and paralyze the Iraqi Ba'athist regime.

A member of the movement, Sheyikh Barzanji, addressing the assembly said that the struggle of the Iraqi Muslims to overthrow the Baghdad regime was part of the Islamic movement in other parts of the world including Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Palestine.

On activities of the movement he said that it worked to further consolidate ties between the Iraqi ulema and the Muslims. A Friday prayer leader of the Iraqi Kurdistan speaking in the session condemned Iraqi regime's bombardment of Kurdish populated villages and massacre of the Kurds. He stressed that the struggle of the Iraqi people will continue until overthrow of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and creation of an Islamic government.

The assembly elected five Iraqi ulema as members of the high council of the movement for a period of one year.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Plane Downed 24 Oct

LD241018 Tehran IRNA in English 1009 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 24, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was downed over Chenareh-Changur heights, in Kerend-Gharb area, western Iran, by the heavy anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic combatants of Iran, Friday morning.

The pilot of the plane who bailed out of the aircraft, was captured by the Muslim forces of Iran.

Second Iraqi Warplane Downed 24 Oct

LD241042 Tehran IRNA in English 1026 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct 24, IRNA — Another Iraqi warplane was downed by the anti-aircraft fire of Muslim forces in Sar Dasht area, western Iran, Friday morning. This brings to two the number of Iraqi warplanes downed Friday morning.

No report is yet available on the fate of the pilot of the second Iraqi warplane. The pilot of the first Iraqi aircraft downed in Kerend-Gharb area, was captured by the Muslim combatants of Iran.